

Boston, August 14.
FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated June 4, 1810, to a merchant in this town.

"Since I had the pleasure of writing you on the 1st inst. I have heard that it is supposed and feared by many Americans at Paris, who have property depending, that an order on the part of the government will be issued to revoke the decisions of the Council of Prizes already made, where the compromise has been made with the captors, and prevent any future ratifications by said Council. It is said, that when the Emperor was at Dunkirk, of late, he saw two American ships preparing to sail, inquired the cause, and found they had arranged with their captors, when he ordered them seized immediately! It would appear by this, that the giving up any part of the cargoes to the Americans is contrary to the meaning and spirit of the late decrees. The amount of the thing is, that if the council cannot ratify the compromise, if tried and not condemned to the captors, then the government will sequester the property as they do those not bro't in as prizes."

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Dispatch, from La Rochelle, which port she left on the 20th of June.

Mr. Robert Bailey came home in the Dispatch, and is the bearer of Despatches from Gen. Armstrong to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Bailey informs us, that our affairs with the French Government, had not met with any favourable change, that the most of the American vessels seized at St. Sebastians, had arrived at Bayonne, and that it was not known what time our minister would leave France for America.

We have seen a letter from Paris, of the 14th of June, which states, that no order for the sale of American vessels & cargoes, had at that time been issued by the French Government.

From the Boston Patriot.

SHORT READINGS

PREPARATORY TO THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CONGRESS.

It has been said, & will bear repeating as often as any truth that ever was told—"that Holland (so justly described by Mr. Adams in his letters 1780-81) presents a faithful mirror, into which America, if she will have the courage to look at this day, will see the unflattering picture of herself." In his letter to his excellency John Jay, esq. of Nov. 26, 1781 (see last Patriot) he says—

"The word peace is the charm that dissolves all their resentment and resolution; and there is no tale too absurd, or too gross, to obtain immediate belief if it tends to that end."

We need not be at a loss to determine for the absurd tales of amicable adjustment with the belligerents, put in circulation at London, and believed, or affected to be believed, at Washington, before the rising of Congress. The cabinet of St. James, knew that the people of America, most ardently wished for honorable peace—their minister and their agents here, knew that the representatives of the nation's folly, then yawning between ignoble sleep and the inefficient bustle of unsystematic activity, wished as ardently for some plausible excuse to save a reputation already but too well established—for doing nothing.

A NEGATIVE EXAMPLE.

A member of the 10th and 11th congresses—once in high repute, as an independent American and firm republican—stubborn and inflexible in irrevocable resolves not to submit to the injuries and the insults of nations warring upon our rights—but (alas!) melted down to the meek submission and charitable forgiveness, by the accumulation of those very indignities, says, and in an oration too delivered before his constituents on the anniversary of our independence—[Mr. Bacon of Massachusetts is the person alluded to.]

"And it may now be pressed upon our cool consideration to judge whether there is any system which has been recommended by the wisdom of political quackery, through the efficacy of which you could entertain a reasonable expectation of having accomplished more?"

Has it really been the design of the Managers of our political Drama to announce the tragedy to the public—to give us a pathetic and heroic prologue—to prepare our minds for the catastrophe—to raise the curtain and harass our insulted feelings and force

all tide to patronage and esteem by the ridiculous farce of "Much-ado about nothing!"

Here he adds in the same oration—"Now indeed the witness of the restrictive system has, for considerations which I need not detail,* been suffered to expire, and your merchants are at last left to that free and untrammelled trade, from which their political prophets had taught them to expect so much. They have hoisted the expanding sail in quest of that golden fleece, which they were told was withheld from their grasp only by the unfriendly hand of their own government! And is the nation now to be called upon to redeem them from the hand of ruffian violence, which has already fallen upon them, in every port of continental Europe, which is under the sway of the modern conqueror of the world? Or from the judicial grasp of every petty vice-admiralty jurisdiction, which G. Britain has spread over the highway of nations?—We hesitate not to declare, that this is a duty which the nation does owe them; which neither the means placed by providence in our hands authorize us to attempt, nor upon which either our interest or our honor require us to commit our fortunes and our happiness."

Well may we exclaim—"How are the mighty fallen!"—We revere that religion which teaches us to "love our enemies, and pray for them that despitefully use us and persecute us"—but can neither comprehend nor forgive this revengeful, indiscriminate desertion of his friends in the professed statesman, patriot and christian!

*The author may differ with his constituents in this particular, and alter his opinion before the next election.

TEXT.

"Resolved, That the United States, cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the edicts of Great Britain and France."

[Representatives in Congress.]

COMMENT.

BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

This is the first of the resolves, distinguished by the name of Campbell's Resolutions, which accompanied the report of the committee of Foreign Relations, (of which Mr. C. was chairman,) laid before the House of Representatives, Nov. 8, and adopted by a great majority, Dec. 3, 1808.

The two succeeding resolutions involved no essential principle—but professedly pointed out the measures which the house thought it most expedient to pursue to meet the emergencies of the times.

The one in question after ample discussion, met the approbation of both republicans and federalists, and passed with but two dissentient voices.*

This memorable resolution was once text for our representatives—it is still so for their constituents, and will be, while the same or similar aggressions continue, and while they retain a just sense of the rights, honor and independence of the United States. The question now is—Whether it shall perpetuate the honor or the disgrace of the American people, who once approved with us much unanimity and certainly as much sincerity as the members of Congress?

THE GROUND WE STAND ON, is simply this—Our servants have virtually submitted to a sacrifice of the rights, honor and independence of the nation. The appeal is from the servant to the sovereign—from the representatives, to the yet free, independent and undiminished people of America. The adversary has disconcerted our leaders, and driven us to the last and all important post of honor. The point to which our attention is called, and on which we must decide the question of our rights and of our reputation for ourselves and probably for our posterity—is simply this—

*Yes, 21—Nays, Messrs. Gardiner and Hoge. The latter of these gentlemen has never been conspicuous and there is no reason for making him so. The former, like the late Chief Magistrate of this State, is entitled to a peculiar compliment which ought to keep him in perpetual remembrance. He has never, as a statesman, betrayed an inconsistency of character by even the appearance of patriotism when England advanced pretensions hostile to the interests of his country. It has not been owing to a want of fidelity to his real constituents, or exertion to make his calling and election sure, that his friend Mr. Jackson, failed in securing the important post of New York in the last electioneering campaign.

Do we approve the acts of our representatives; and shall we ratify the shameful surrender of our vital interests in the last congress, by saying at the approaching election, "well done thou good and faithful servant," to those who deserted the standard of their country, and subvert those conspicuous landmarks of its rights which they had driven down with their own hand, and pledged whatever they had of honor, of wisdom, of consistency, and of spirit, to defend to the last extremity?

From the Boston Chronicle.

OPEN ENEMIES AND INSIDIOUS FRIENDS.

The constant strain of abuse and calumny which is bestowed on the President, and certain others of the Administration, is a proof, that no cordiality can ever be expected to subsist between republicans and federalists. Whatever is done by republicans, even though to effect the very purposes recommended by the federalists, still they will be exposed to their censure and disapprobation. The last Congress did every thing in their power to keep peace with England. They submitted to almost every indignity which the British thought proper to impose upon us. They seemed to aim at nothing more than to dismiss Jackson: yet notwithstanding all their attempts to gain the friendship of Britain, and disposition to put up with the indignities offered our nation by killing our seamen, and violating the solemn negotiation made by Erskine, still we find, that the federal faction are now equally as opposed to the administration as ever. How then can the republicans ever expect to gain the friendship or approbation of the federalists? What more could the republicans have done, than what they have? The federalists could not have dictated to them more humiliating measures towards Britain, than what they have adopted; yet the same rancor is exhibited towards them—the same scurrilous epithets are used; the same dispositions to divide the Northern from the Southern States. In short, they are disposed to do as much mischief now, as during the embargo. What then has been gained by the republicans, by attempting to reconcile the federalists to their pacific measures? Although we have placed England and France in one predicament, and have adopted the same line of conduct towards both, yet not one concession is made of our impartiality, and the old story of "French influence" is propagated from one end of the continent to the other. Will not the republicans learn a lesson of wisdom from this?

We will not, however, censure too severely the republican members of Congress. The President acted with a becoming fortitude, while he found there was any dispositions in Congress to support his propositions. He has acted like a wise, prudent and cautious magistrate. The heads of the departments have done the same. So also were the majority of Congress disposed to give energy to their measures, and to restore the honor and reputation of the American nation. But the evil has arisen from a source which has proved the most fatal. Open enemies and insidious friends in various parts of the United States, (led by the thirst of gain) have been the cause of our existing difficulties. The letter sent to the leading members of Congress from certain individuals, calculated to mislead and alarm them, paralysed those energies which were contemplated on the first meeting of Congress.

Not content with this species of influence to impose on the members who trusted to the integrity and patriotism of their correspondents, others were sent on to Washington to aid and assist in the act of deception, by representing our affairs in the most perilous state—that a universal opposition prevailed to the law in existence—and that unless an immediate repeal took place, rebellion and civil war would ultimately ensue. The rebellious resolves and votes of the town of Boston; the traitorous conspiracies of the "Silver Greys of Newburyport," were forwarded as authentic documents, on which the public mind was graduated. In this state of things, we cannot be surprised, that some perturbation took place in the minds of the majority of Congress. Trusting to the integrity and fidelity of those with whom they corresponded and conversed, they readily acceded to the principle of "two evils to choose the least"—thinking it most prudent to stand still for the session, rather than hazard too much on the uncertainty of more energetic measures. These proceedings were calculated to embarrass the government; to raise jealousies and apprehensions between the respective States; to disaffect one member against another—to fret and irritate individuals in their

debates. Instead of a cool and deliberate decision on questions, they had a tendency to force the republican members to decide more from their fears than from their judgement. These false-hearted, timid, nominal republicans, did more mischief by deceiving the majority of Congress, than Timothy Pickens, or the whole Essex Junto. For under the mask of friendship, they paralysed the American government; and our present commercial embarrassments must be laid principally to their misconduct.

While therefore we regret the pusillanimity of Congress, yet we are disposed to view their conduct with candor, and instead of blaming them so greatly as some republican editors do, we are willing to confide in their integrity and patriotism at the next session. The President and others of departments, we are confident will never forfeit their reputation, but will join in such measures as will restore the honor and reputation of our country—aware however of trusting to men who represent in the State Legislature Republican counties, while nothing but commercial gain influences, their conduct. We must duly appreciate characters, if we ever expect to establish the honor of America, separate from commercial gain in connection with a federal copartnership—For it was declared at Washington, that there was a firmness in the northern republican members till certain nominal republicans arrived. Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

By the schr. Agenoria we have received the proclamation of the Marquis of Somersvelos, Governor of Havana, ordering the execution of Manuel Rodriguez Alemany Pena, a native of Mexico, convicted of high treason against his Majesty Ferdinand 7th.

It appears that he arrived in Havana from Norfolk a short time since and was arrested on his arrival from some information which had been communicated respecting him. Papers, it is said, were found in his possession, which proved him to be an emissary of Joseph Bonaparte. The object of his mission is said to have been the separation of the people of Cuba from their allegiance to Ferdinand 7th. Monday the 31st July was appointed for the day of execution.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

Manuel Rodriguez Alemany Pena, has been apprehended as a spy at Havana, tried and ordered to be executed. We have seen a letter from Havana dated the 23th ult. which states that this person was about the age of 27 years, of a respectable family in Mexico—was some time in Europe, and there imbibed the vices and villainies of the French school. He was capable; and king Joseph gave him a commission to promote all in his power, a revolutionary spirit in the Spanish colonies, in favor of France. He arrived at Havana about the 13th of July from Norfolk; and, as the government had previously advice of him, he was immediately seized and put into prison; and sundry papers evidently shewing his business there, being found about him, he was, after several days examination and trial, condemned.

This affair has made a great noise at Havana—and the guilt of Pena was so apparent, that the sentence was generally approved of.

A proclamation was issued by the governor exhorting the people, under pain of immediate apprehension, to preserve tranquility and order on the day of the execution, and particularly to refrain from offering either insult or injury to the unhappy criminal, whose misfortune it was to forget the sacred principles of patriotism, and unite with the enemies of his country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.

Extract of another letter from Havana, dated July 30th.

"Don Manuel Rodriguez Alemany Pena, in conformity with his sentence, was executed this morning, very much pitied by all the citizens. He was a young man of 20 years of age, a native of Mexico, and a very genteel family. He left his own country in company with signior Aranza, late viceroy of that kingdom, who, it appears, poisoned the unfortunate young man's mind."

BALTIMORE, August 15.

The termination of the suspense, in which some were held, respecting the state of American property in the North of Europe, is at length arrived. Both Sweden & Prussia have sequestered it, and Denmark has prohibited the American trade, doubtless as a measure which is to lead to the condemnation of what was already there. It appears, that these recent seizures were compelled by menaces of military

force from the French Agents, and they must have been of a formidable character, since the local position of the principal part of the Swedish dominions, secures them from the fear of French invasion, and such a step, considered as a new evidence of submission to France, might attract active measures from the tremendous naval force England has before the doors of the Swedes.

Fed. Rep.

August 16.

A letter received in town from Bedford county (Pa.) dated Aug. 5, states that in consequence of continued rains for two weeks during harvest, all the crops of wheat have been spoiled; and but a small proportion of rye is expected to be saved. The hopes of the farmers rest solely upon the crops of corn and buckwheat, which at present bear a very promising appearance.

American.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.

We hear, from Washington,

That the dispatches lately brought from Mr. Pinkney in the Tamahamah, have been forwarded to the Secretary of state,—but are quite unimportant.

That accounts are received from Paris, of the intercession of the emperor of Austria with Buonaparte in favour of Ferdinand VII & that the emperor would give him his second daughter in marriage—provided Napoleon would restore him to the throne of Spain, or otherwise provide for him;

That Buonaparte meant to propose terms of peace to England.

On these topics there was much speculation; some pronouncing it impossible that Buonaparte could or would degrade his brother Joseph to raise a Bourbon in his stead; others arguing the contrary, from the circumstance of the monument decreed to Louis the sixteenth; that, if the young empress and her family had obtained Buonaparte's consent to that measure, they might carry their influence farther.

We will wait for facts, rather than form opinions on conjecture and rumour.

Whig.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 20.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Stoddard, (Mobile) July 1, 1810.

I am sorry to inform you that our neighbors at Mobile have for some weeks past been in much alarm under the apprehension of a predatory expedition from this settlement, under colour of avenging our wrongs, and liberating the citizens of the United States in this quarter from the payment of Spanish tribute. They think that they have demonstrative evidence of the existence of such a conspiracy among us. For my own part I have doubted it, because I have seen no external evidence of it.

"Possibly, however, the idea of forming a confederacy for the purpose of attacking Mobile, may have existed, or may now exist; but I do not believe that men of property will put their all to so much hazard; nor do I think that they will be readily led away by a doctrine advanced here, that as the Floridas are not possessed by any prince now acknowledged by the Federal government, to attack them will be no violation of the law prohibiting expeditions against the territories of powers with which the United States are at peace. Be this however as it will, the Spaniards have very imprudently collected, as I am told, a body of 400 Indians: the consequence of which inevitably will be, that if any depredations should be committed by them upon our settlement, even peaceable and prudent men will be drawn into an indirect support of the wicked machinations of the lawless, and will in defence of themselves and their property feel impelled to take vengeance on the savages and their employers. I am in hopes, however, that the Indians have no serious purpose, beyond that of eating Spanish beef.

"Some Frenchmen and others have been apprehended and confined in the fort at Mobile, under suspicion of being hostile to the Spanish government. I know some of the men and believe them to be innocent. But thus it is that weak men drive harmless men in to guilt."

CHARLESTON, August 6.

CAPT. BOYCE, OF THE MOBILE. This is the same gentleman, who about three years and a half since, was in this city, and in return for Charleston's hospitality, with his companions, officers like himself, bravely and gallantly attacked some ladies in the street, who were rescued from their civilities by a number of young gentlemen of the city, who gave his captainship and companions a severe drubbing; they were then, for their